

U.S. Application No. 10/005,356

**REMARKS**

The present invention is a method for enabling a call-back from an entity to an equipment initiating a session, a system comprising first and second nodes and a third node or an emergency center and an equipment for enabling a call-back from an entity to an equipment initiating a session, a node in a system and an emergency center in a system, a method for enabling a call-back from an entity to an equipment initiating a session in accordance with the invention includes when the equipment initiates a session, the equipment sends a session setup message for initiating the session to a first node, wherein the first node stores a first record for the equipment for a predetermined time including an address and an identity of the equipment, and the first node forwards the session setup message to a second node; the second node stores a second record for the equipment for a predetermined time which second record includes the address of the first node and the identity of the equipment and the second node forwards the session setup message to a third node or an emergency center; the third node or the emergency center stores a third record for the equipment for a predetermined time which third record includes the address of the second node and the identity of the equipment; in case of a call-back, the entity comprises the third node or the emergency center and uses the stored identity of the equipment to find, in the third record, the address of the second node, the third node or the emergency center sends to the second node, a message related to the call-back which includes the identity of the equipment; the second node uses the equipment identity included in the message received from the third node related to the call-back to find in the second record the address of the first node and the second node sends to the first node a message related to the call-back which

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includes the identity of the equipment; and the first node uses the equipment identity included in the message received from the second node related to the call-back to find in the first record an address of the equipment and the first node sends to the equipment a session initiation message.

Claims 1, 7, 13 and 26 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention. Newly submitted claims 30-52 have been drafted to overcome the stated grounds of rejection.

Claims 1-4, 7-17 and 19-29 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by United States Patent 6,571,092 (Faccin et al). These grounds of rejection are traversed for the following reasons.

Newly submitted independent claims 30, 39, 48 and 53 respectively claim a method for enabling a call-back from an entity to an equipment initiating a session, a system comprising first and second nodes and a third node or an emergency center for enabling a call-back from the third node or the emergency center to an equipment initiating a session, a node in a system and an emergency center in a system which substantively recite an equipment which initiates a session and sends a session set up message for initiating the session to first and second nodes and to either a third node or an emergency center in which a record stored by the first node includes the address and identity of the equipment, a record stored by the second node includes the address of the first node and the identity of the equipment and a record stored by the third node or emergency center includes the address of the second node and the identity of the equipment and in a case a call-back, the third node or the emergency node uses the stored identity of the equipment to find in the third record the address

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of the second node and the third node or emergency node sends to the second node a message related to the call-back, including the identity of the equipment, the second node uses the equipment identity included in the message received from the third node or the emergency center related to the call-back to find in the second node the address of the first node and the second node sends to the first node a message related to the call-back including the identity of the equipment and the first node uses the equipment identity included in the message received from the second node related to the call-back to find in the first record an address of the equipment and the first node sends to the equipment a session initiation message. This subject matter has no counterpart in Faccin et al.

Faccin et al disclose a technique for enabling emergency call-back of a terminal without a valid subscriber identity in which a call-back number is allocated to a mobile terminal and the association between the call-back number and an allocated Internet Protocol (IP) address is stored. Upon call-back, the IP address associated with the allocated call-back number of the terminal is retrieved as a stored emergency identity corresponding to the retrieved IP address. Paging is then forwarded to the terminal using the stored temporary identity and the call is again set up between the terminal and the call-back party. See the Abstract and the detailed signalling diagram in Fig. 3, as described in column 3, lines 19-67 through column 4, lines 1-22.

There are several differences between the subject matter of the independent claims and Faccin et al. In the first place, Faccin et al is totally silent on storing by a node of an address of any preceding node as recited in each of the independent claims. Moreover, the claims recite a plurality of nodes which store the identity of the

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equipment to find the preceding node address to which a message related to call-back is transmitted. In Faccin et al, only the CSCF stores an association between the call-back number and the IP address with the remaining elements being access network elements. As may be seen from Fig. 3, the first occurrence is the PDP context activation process messages with call set up occurring thereafter. Faccin et al do not store in a plurality of network elements the preceding node address.

It should be noted that the statement in column 3, lines 27 and 28, that "[t]he SGSN stores the association between the temporary ID and the PDP context and the IP address is erroneous. It is clear that this statement relates to step 5. In the description of Fig. 3 it is stated that the GGSN allocates the IP address and stores association between the temporary ID and the IP address. Therefore, the reference to the SGSN should have been the GGSN. It is clearly seen from Fig. 3 that the GGSN is indicated as storing a temporary IP address which is contrary to the Examiner's statement on page 3 that "an at least one node (or SGSN/GGSN) involving in handling the session (See Col. 3, lines 19-38), each stored record indicating an identity of the equipment (or temporary ID/TMSI) and an address of at least one other node (or IP address) (See Col. 3, lines 23-28) to which signalling is to be addressed from the node storing the record in case of call-back...". Therefore, there is no teaching of the SGSN and the GGSN storing a temporary ID and IP address with only the GGSN having that disclosed function

The dependent claims define more specific aspects of the present invention which are not anticipated by Faccin et al.

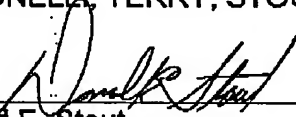
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In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is submitted that each of the claims in the application is in condition for allowance. Accordingly, early allowance thereof is respectfully requested.

To the extent necessary, Applicants petition for an extension of time under 37 CFR 1.136. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including extension of time fees, or credit any overpayment of fees, to the deposit account of Antonelli, Terry, Stout & Kraus, LLP, Deposit Account No. 01-2135 (Docket No. 1135.40953X00).

Respectfully submitted,

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